

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

VIRGINIA AND HER RESOURCES.

For the information of our readers, we publish the interesting Letter furnished by the Superintendent of the Census Bureau of the United States. These candid statistics, founded on official returns which the act of Congress requires, will convince all who read them that the power and resources of this noble Commonwealth are very great:

Census Office, Washington May 9, 1851.

Sir: In reply to your letter I may state that, although not prepared to furnish an exact detailed statement of the value of the real estate and personal property in the State of Virginia, the returns have been examined sufficiently to warrant me in stating that the value of the real estate may be put at—\$478,000,000
Value of slaves—147,000,000
Other personal estate—105,000,000

\$530,000,000

That there is this amount of wealth in the State of Virginia I have no doubt; and the official return, when fully obtained, if it varies from the above, will exceed it rather than fall short. Estimates have lately been made placing the amount at \$800,000,000, which I think too great, arising from a too frequent recapitulation of the same capital in different hands; a kind of estimate frequently made, though producing erroneous conclusions, to explain the fallacy of which would require more time than I can now spare, and which to you would be superfluous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Census.

Whilst on this subject, it may be well to report the substance of some other statistics lately furnished by the functionaries of Virginia, showing the debt, liabilities, and resources of that Commonwealth.

The official statement lately made to Virginia by her able Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, shows that—

On the 30th September last the public debt of the State held by individuals and private companies was \$9,035,189 30
Of this debt there is held in Great

Britain—\$2,369,989 20
In France and Germany—368,300 00

Total in Europe—\$2,738,289 20
In Virginia—5,581,481 10
In Maryland—399,139 00
In the District of Columbia—110,400 00
In other States—142,900 00

Total in U. States—\$6,296,900 10

Aggregate amount in all—\$9,035,189 30

The same statement shows the apparent liabilities of Virginia for guaranteed bonds issued by companies and corporations, to complete her improvements—\$9,425,762 49

Total debt and liabilities of the State—\$18,460,951 79

The same statement shows the present income from stocks owned by the State to be—\$7,066,565 48

And the income of her stocks that will soon be productive—4,801,477 91

\$11,862,243 39

\$6,598,708 40

The Finance Committee of the House of Delegates lately examined the statistics of the Auditor, and, after a careful and laborious investigation, proved his figures and estimates to be correct—as will appear by House Document No. 9—upon the debt, revenue, and expenditures of the Government.

But the Finance Committee clearly showed that \$844,000 of the apparent liability of the State would never be real, as private subscribers had not complied with the conditions upon which the State agreed to subscribe.

But let us suppose, for round figures, that the indebtedness of Virginia is \$6,500,000, or that that is the amount for which she is required to provide an annual interest, and what a trifle does it seem, when rated by the magnitude of her various and ample means!

The State, well knowing this, did, on the 29th of March last, pass a law to authorize the Board of Public Works to borrow, on her credit, four millions of dollars to complete her useful works of internal improvement, and from which a greatly augmented income will be the necessary consequence.

To effect this, the State is about to issue coupon bonds, which will avoid the old trammels which fetter the transfer and negotiability of public stocks. They will run for thirty-five years, and pass from vendor to vendee as often as the seller and purchaser shall desire, without the troublesome formality of assignment and transfer on the records of the Government. The bonds will carry six per cent. interest per annum, payable half yearly, in Washington, New York, or wherever the agents and the purchasers of the bonds shall prefer the money to be paid. That the bonds may come within the means of all who desire to purchase them, they will be issued in denominations of from five thousand to five hundred dollars.

To the honor of Virginia it affords us pleasure to refer to the fact that she has never repudiated nor deferred the payment of her public debt; that she has ample means to discharge every pecuniary obligation into which she could be induced to enter; and that she has recorded her solemn word, upon imperishable statutes, that she will never fail to pay her debts.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The management of this Department of the National Government (says the Mobile Daily Advertiser) is thus complementarily spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier:

"Mr. CORWIN, the Secretary of the Treasury, is still in feeble health, though attending partially to the arduous duties of his office. He will leave in a few weeks for Ohio, where he will remain until his strength is entirely restored. That Department of the Government never was better managed than at present, and its whole machinery is more systematized and more simple than ever before."

"Mr. CORWIN is greatly aided by Col. HODGE, his assistant, who is one of the most laborious men connected with our Government. He labors from twelve to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and never seems to flag in well-doing."

Concurring entirely in the preceding expression of opinion in regard to the present management of the Treasury Department, under its present distinguished head, and also as to the qualifications and efficiency of the Assistant Secretary of that Department, (Col. HODGE,) we transfer the above to our columns for the purpose of saying so much, and also to have the pleasure of stating that, though Mr. CORWIN has been lately indisposed, he has entirely recovered, and was probably never in better health and condition than he is at this moment.

AMERICAN POLICE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—On the application of Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul at New York, Mayor KINGSLAND has appointed officers BOWYER and HOPKINS to proceed to London, in order to "spot" all the rogues from this side the Atlantic who may visit the Great Fair for the purpose of picking John Bull's pocket.

THE TRANSIT TRADE WITH CANADA.

We published on Saturday a Treasury Circular which will have an important and favorable bearing upon the transit trade through the ports of the United States to Canada. The regularity and speed of our steam and sailing packets, and the facilities and economy of transportation over the railroads and canals of the country, have been the inducements for importing through the ports of the United States, principally those of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, a large portion of the foreign supplies, and particularly those of the more valuable kinds, destined for the consumption of Upper Canada, which importations have been made not only for account of Canadian residents, but also by our own merchants for the purpose of supplying that country. Hereofore the interpretation given to the law as respects those goods, thus destined or purchased for Canada, has been that the duties on them must be paid in cash, to be refunded on proof of their exportation from the United States and being actually landed in Canada. The present circular, however, extends to them all the benefits of the warehouse act, and in future these goods can be transported inland, under bonds for the amount of the duties, which bonds will be cancelled on the production of the required proof that they have been landed in Canada.

The obligation imposed upon importers to advance these duties in cash, when the revenue could be equally as well protected by good and sufficient bonds, until the proof could be produced that they had been exported from the United States, has been considered as a hardship by the parties interested in the trade; and the removal by the present circular of this subject of complaint will be a further inducement to importers and dealers of Canada to receive their foreign goods through the United States, and will at the same time facilitate the operations of our merchants in supplying them.

CUBA.—The Boston Advertiser learns from a good source that the Cuban authorities have ordered the Spanish men-of-war not to capture or molest any suspicious vessel they may fall in with at sea, but to watch them, and, if any attempt be made to land an armed force, to attack and show them no quarter.

THE CUBA LIBERATORS.—In alluding to the reports of the Savannah papers that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned, the Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer of Thursday says:

"The persons who went from this city have not yet returned: when we see them here again we shall conclude that the expedition has been abandoned."

It is probable that some new light will shortly be thrown upon this affair. The authorities in New York city, it is said, are in possession of conclusive evidence respecting the intended invasion. Four books have been seized which contain certain proofs of the military expedition, with notes of the arrangements of the companies, and with the names of seven hundred men enlisted for the invasion.

A letter from St. Mary's (Florida) speaks as follows of that portion of the expedition which expected to sail from Jacksonville:

"This portion of the expedition is to be under the command of Gen. Gonzalez, a young Cuban of ability, who was wounded in the Cuban affair. He is a native of the island, and will probably have sailed from the St. John's river, where a steamer is to go for them. It comprises several hundred Georgians and Floridians. Many have volunteered from the middle classes, mostly young men of respectability and good standing. They have plenty of arms and ammunition, and provisions for three months at most. Jacksonville, and its different points on the coast; and you may depend upon it all Uncle Sam's marines, and navy, and revenue cutters can't keep them out of Cuba. The liberators, I learn, do not purpose annexation to the United States, but separate independence merely; and, as soon as that is won, they will conquer Hayti, Porto Rico, &c., and have a 'Republic of the Antilles.'"

There were, in all, 988 votes polled in the city of Richmond (Va.) on the "Basis question," submitted to the People to ascertain their wish on the subject, as follows:

Mixed basis—560
White basis—383
Compromise—55

[The whole number of votes polled at the Spring election last year was 1,583.]

CONNECTICUT.—The election of State officers in Connecticut has resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, and a Whig Lieutenant Governor and Whig Treasurer. The names of the new officers are: THOMAS H. SKYMOND, Governor; GREEN KENDRICK, Lieutenant Governor; JOHN P. C. MATHER, Secretary of State; RUFUS G. PINNEY, Comptroller; THOMAS CLARK, Treasurer.

In his Inaugural Address the Governor expresses himself in favor of carrying out in good faith the compromise measures of the last Congress, and of cultivating that spirit of conciliation which in the early days of the republic gave to the Union its greatest strength and only security for the future.

THE LATE GEN. WORTH.—A committee has been appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York to select a site in one of the cemeteries for the remains of the lamented General WORTH, and also to procure a design for a monument to mark the spot of their repose.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY held its 35th anniversary at the Tabernacle, in New York, on Thursday. The recipients of the Society during the year amounted to \$276,882. Number of bibles and testaments issued 595,432. Total since the formation of the Society, 7,572,967 copies. Bibles have been printed in Swedish and Spanish, and in the Grebo tongue also, for Western Africa.

Nearly all the principal societies have got through with their anniversaries, and the statistics show that moral and religious progress has been steady and gratifying.

During the week ending on the 8th instant there was shipped from Cumberland, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 2,091 tons of coal. During the same time there was sent forward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 3,006 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Anti-Fugitive Slave Resolutions pending in the Massachusetts Senate, have been qualified by the adoption of the following amendment:

Resolved, That while MASSACHUSETTS entertains these views of that law, she claims no right under the Federal Constitution to nullify, disregard, or forcibly resist the provisions of an act of Congress; that she has already, when such right was claimed by the State of South Carolina, expressed her opinion upon it, and she now re-affirms and repeats the following, then passed by her Legislature: namely,

"That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn social compact, by which the people of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, formed themselves into one body politic, under a common government; that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the same, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no citizen, State, or any other member of the body politic, has a right in any shape, under any pretext, to annul or prevent the execution of the said constitution, laws, or treaties, or any of them, excepting in such extreme cases as justify a violent resistance to the laws, on the principle of the natural and inalienable prerogative of self defence against intolerable oppression."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

In this Convention, on Friday, all debate on the pending propositions relative to the Basis of Representation was ordered to cease, and the Convention, in committee of the whole, proceeded to vote, first upon the motion of Mr. SUMMERS, referring the subject back again to the people for their decision. This was rejected, ayes 60, noes 57. The next motion was upon inserting an amendment establishing the mixed basis, without any apportionment. This was also rejected, ayes 58, noes 60. The next motion was to strike out "proposition A," which is the mixed basis with an apportionment—which can be altered, however, when the plan is reported from the committee to the Convention. The vote stood ayes 58, noes 62; so the mixed basis, with an apportionment, was adopted. An amendment was then offered for restricting the representation of the cities. This raised quite a warm discussion, after which the motion was rejected—36 to 75. Before taking another vote the Convention adjourned for the day.

Immediately on the re-assembling of the Convention on Saturday a motion was made to adjourn till Monday, in order to allow the members time for deliberation, and to endeavor to arrange the matter satisfactorily. This motion prevailed—yeas 82, nays 29.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Richmond, at our last sessions, among the members of the Convention, in consequence of a rumored design on the part of the Western members to resign their seats and retire to their constituencies. It is also rumored that committees of conference were appointed by Eastern and Western members at meetings held by them on Saturday night last, and that the East proposed various terms of compromise, which were rejected by the West, such as giving the West a majority in the House of Delegates, giving representation in one house on the white basis, and in the other on taxation, &c. But the West, it is said, would not yield or relinquish their demand for the white basis, now or in futuro. It is understood that the committee of conference could make no arrangements therefore, and so reported to their different sections. If these rumors are correct, and the Western members do secede, so factions a course cannot be justified, and will excite a strong feeling throughout the entire East, and in many portions of the Valley, against their conduct. The East having the clear majority, and able to pass the mixed basis, have yet offered to compromise, and proposed liberal terms. The responsibility of an agitation of the State, and the evils that may flow from it, will not therefore rest upon this section.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES OF TUESDAY.

On Monday morning the Basis question assumed still another phase in the Convention. Soon after the body met, Mr. MARTIN, of Henry, who had heretofore acted fully with the Eastern members, offered a motion for a committee, composed equally of members chosen from the East and the West, to consider and report a fair adjustment of the question of representation. In the long discussion which followed, frequent allusions were made to what occurred on Saturday night between the caucuses of the two parties. It cannot be proper, therefore, to state the general fact, that the committee of conference appointed on either side, after receiving and considering various propositions, were unable to agree upon any, and the negotiations were ended by a unanimous declaration on the part of the Western members, after rejecting several liberal propositions from the Eastern members, that they would accept no settlement which did not provide for the establishment of the suffrage basis in some ten or fifteen years in both Houses of the Legislature.

It was under these circumstances that the Convention assembled yesterday. Mr. MARTIN's motion was sustained by the votes of all the white-basis members and a sufficient number of Eastern voters to give it a decided majority. There were several divisions, and in every instance the friends of the white basis prevailed, save in the single point of electing the members of the committee vice versa. When the Convention came to make the four selections from the East, such Eastern members were chosen as were known to be ready to go farthest in compromising. What the end will be, we cannot yet say.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

This Convention, which met at Charleston (S. C.) on Monday last week, brought its session to a close on Friday evening. Amongst the business of the Convention we notice that Reports were presented and read on the following subjects:

On surgery; on practical medicine; on obstetrics; on medical literature; on demonstrative midwifery; on medical education; on medical science; on hygiene; and on adulterated drugs. Also, a paper entitled an experimental inquiry concerning some points connected with the process of assimilation and nutrition, and a paper on the influence of certain diet on the functions of respiration and calorification, &c.

The following subjects were selected and referred to special committees, to consist of three members each, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Convention, which is to be held at Richmond on the first Tuesday in May next:

1. Causes of the tubercular diathesis; 2. Bleeding and conversion of the types of fever; 3. The mutual relations of yellow fever and bilious remittent fever; 4. Epidemic erysipelas; 5. Acute and chronic diseases of the neck and of the uterus; 6. Dengue; 7. The milk sickness, so called; 8. Epidemic prevalence of tetanus; 9. Diseases of parasitic origin; 10. Physiological peculiarities and diseases of negroes; 11. The action of water on lead pipes and the diseases which proceed from it; 12. The alkaloids which may be substituted for quinine; 13. Permanent cure of reducible hernia; 14. Results of surgical operations for the relief of malignant disease; 15. Statistics of operations for removal of stone in the bladder; 16. Cold water dressings; 17. The sanitary principles applicable to the construction of dwellings; 18. The toxicological and medicinal properties of our cryptogamic plants; 19. Agency of the refrigeration produced through upward radiation of heat as an exciting cause of disease; 20. Epidemic diseases of New England and New York; 21. Epidemic diseases of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; 22. Epidemic diseases of Virginia and North Carolina; 23. Epidemic diseases of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; 24. Epidemic diseases of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas; 25. Epidemic diseases of Tennessee and Kentucky; 26. Epidemic diseases of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; 27. Epidemic diseases of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

As an additional means of securing valuable contributions, a committee of five members was appointed, whose duty it will be, in the interval between the present and the next session, to receive original volunteer papers upon any subject which their authors may choose; to decide upon the merits of these papers; and to present to the Association such of them as they may deem worthy of its consideration; and, with a view to increase competition in papers of this description, they offer a prize of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, for each of the five papers presented to the Association, or any smaller number of them, which the committee may consider most meritorious. Amongst the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That the recommendations of this Association at its former meetings in regard to Education, both preliminary and medical, be re-affirmed, and that both the schools and private preceptors be still urged so to do their duty as to secure to the community a well-educated profession.

Whereas efforts are being made to repeal the law of 1847, which confers protective rank on the members of the Medical Department of the army:—

Resolved, That the American Medical Association views with regret the existence of hostility to the act of Congress, approved February 11, 1847, which confers legal rights and equality with other Staff Departments on the Medical Officers of the Army, and gives them a position to which the importance and character of the profession entitles them.

At Cincinnati on Friday last a carpenter named Ezra O'Hara was shot dead by a man named Warwick, from Lexington, (Kentucky.) On the same day, Mrs. Mason, widow of the late Dr. Mason, entered the law office of John M. Wilson, and deliberately fired a double-barrelled pistol twice at him. The balls fortunately missed him. She faintly immediately afterwards, and was taken away insensible.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HAYTI.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the recent attempts to subvert the Imperial Government of Hayti. The most recent, that of Prince Bobo, had not, at the last accounts, been terminated; although the probabilities were that it would be a signal failure. The previous insurrectionary movement is said to have originated in Socialism, and to have contemplated a radical overthrow of the existing institutions of Government. It will be remembered that some of the leaders, including one of the members of the Cabinet, were arrested and publicly shot. The Boston Traveller publishes a translation of the Proclamation issued by the Emperor on this occasion, as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

FAUSTIN IER, EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

HAYTIENS: Since the last year a plot directed to effect the subversion of the established order of public affairs has been concocted. The guilty project of the conspirators has not only the form of the Government, but aimed at nothing short of the entire overthrow of society. At that time I had discovered the thread of the plot, but was waiting until evidence should be evolved; when the day of Providence itself, with the most exact design of preserving the State from the misfortune with which it was threatened, at length threw it into my possession. A circumstance, apparently the most casual, betrayed the proofs and the whole secret of the machination.

The public safety makes it my duty to take energetic and severe measures. I have delivered the guilty ones to the power of the law. May the punishment they have most deserved be an example to every part of anarchy who dare to hope for the success of any measure calculated to endanger public order and safety.

Haytiens, take courage! I watch with the most unremitting diligence to frustrate the success of any attempt directed against the sacred rights which secure to us our social privileges. I entrust the brave soldiers and all the honorable functionaries and citizens to unite in the common wish for the public good, to join with the efforts of the Government, and to place perfect confidence in its stability.

Given at the Imperial Palace of Port au Prince, March 21st, 1851, 48th year of Independence, and 2d of our reign.

FAUSTIN IER.

BOSTON AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The agents of Mr. Potter who assisted in the recovery of Sims at Boston have published the following card in the Savannah Republican:

A CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

The undersigned received during their late visit to Boston, at the hands of the good people of that city, so much marked kindness, attention, courtesy, and aid, that they feel it to be their duty to make some formal and public acknowledgment of it.

We went to Boston in the pursuit of a fugitive slave, as active strangers, with one two letters of introduction, and possessing no claim whatever on the people of that city. Under these circumstances we were most hospitably received, and were surrounded during our stay there by many hundreds of gentlemen who aided us by every means in their power. The merchants of the city in particular were conspicuous in their efforts to serve us. It would give us pleasure to enumerate some of these individuals, but the numbers were so great that it would be wrong to particularize. To Marshal Tukey, officer O. A. Butman, and the Boston police generally, we are indebted for the most efficient service and friendly advice. Indeed our reception could not have been more kind and encouraging. From letters which can be seen in our possession, coming from merchants of high standing, we make no doubt that we could have obtained security (had it been required) to the amount of millions of dollars. Every thing we saw and heard in Boston has left on our minds the strong and enduring impression that the respectable citizens of that place are a law-abiding people determined to see the laws executed, and determined to do justice to the South. We venture to remark, in conclusion, that the recovery of another slave there would be attended with but little trouble or expense.

JOHN B. BACON,
M. S. D'LYON.

A CITY BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—In the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, on Tuesday, Alderman DOOLEY presented the following:

"Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by this Board to report upon a suitable stone, prepared for a part of the Monument now erecting at Washington, in commemoration of the services of the illustrious WASHINGTON."

The Board readily adopted this very appropriate resolution, and a city block will be sent on for the Washington Monument.—Express.

THE UNION CAUSE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier gives an interesting account of the movements of Senator FOOTE in Mississippi, from which we extract the following:

On the 17th instant, Senator FOOTE addressed a large audience in Decatur, Newton county. Judge SMITH made a response, and a most ineffectual one, if we decide by the action of the audience. Gen. FOOTE, (we learn from the Flag) at the close of the speaking, proposed a vote of the people upon the issue presented by the Southern Rights Association. "If there be any one here," he said, "other than my respectable antagonist, who is in favor of a Southern Congress, and through that body demanding secession, unless the line of 36 30 shall be run through California to the Pacific, and unless amendments to the Constitution shall be conceded, such as the Southern Rights Association claim, I invite him to hold up his hand."

Not a single individual did so, and Gen. FOOTE thereupon claimed the meeting as unanimously in favor of acquiescence and opposed to the secession contemplated by the so-called Southern Rights party. To this claim no one on the ground objected, nor was any opposition presented to Gen. FOOTE's views. The significant expression of public feeling in the above indeed is obvious; but what a little decided compromise it was the champion of the secessionists, who had travelled so far and labored so hard to counteract Senator FOOTE's efforts.

A similar test vote was taken in Clark county, immediately after the speech of Mr. Speaker McKAY and Senator FOOTE. The audience consisted of about four hundred of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the county. Gen. FOOTE requested those who were in favor of the Union, as it now stands under the compromise, to go to the right; those of a contrary opinion to go to the left. Nearly the whole crowd went over to the right, leaving only about fifteen who remained with Col. McKAY on the left side of the house, and this occurred in the county of Col. McKAY's residence.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.—The meetings of this body seem to be characterized by all that acerbity of speech which has made them so notorious in former years. Mr. GARRISON, President, in his opening address, said that they had been driven from New York, from Faneuil Hall, and from almost every where else, and he appealed to the people of Syracuse to know whether they should be allowed freedom of speech in the place where they were now congregated. GERRITT SMITH offered a resolution of welcome, which was seconded by Rev. J. C. MAT. FRANCIS JACKSON read a report, from which it appeared that the sum of \$9,404 had been received, and \$7,839 expended during the year. The proceedings thus far possess but little interest, and all accounts say that the people of Syracuse have but little sympathy for the objects of the Convention, though many of them feel indignant at the violence of the language used by the principal speakers.—Boston Journal.

Letters by the Europa bring intelligence that the entire premises of the American Baptist Mission at Bangkok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of January last, including the dwellings of the Missionaries. The fire originated in a native house, a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing office and stock, the bindery and type foundry, libraries, and nearly all the personal effects of the Missionaries were consumed. The total loss is not less than \$10,000, and probably is considerably more. The Missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marcelino de Arango Rea, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much kindness from others.

CREDIT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A gratifying evidence of the State credit of North Carolina is evinced in the fact that the bids for the \$80,000 worth of State bonds, recently advertised by the public treasurer, mostly went off at about one per cent. premium. None were sold for less than five per cent., and a small amount commanded as high as five per cent. Bids to the amount of more than \$200,000 were offered, and all by citizens of the State.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A San Francisco letter states that Professor Shepherd has discovered, within one hundred miles of that city, what is termed the "Geyser fountain," where may be seen trees of immense size standing, but the trunk and limbs all in a state of perfect petrification. Specimens of sublimar rock, petrified wood, &c. have been sent to the World's Fair in London.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS OF S. CAROLINA.—[CONTINUED.]

We continue our report, slightly abridged from the Charleston papers, of the proceedings of this Convention:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851.

The journal of the previous day's proceedings having been read, the PRESIDENT appealed to the Convention to restrain their feelings, and not infringe, by their plaudits, that decorum which should prevail in the meeting.

Mr. FINLEY, in behalf of the Minority of the Committee of Twenty-one, submitted the following report and resolution, which were read and ordered to be printed:

The undersigned, the Minority of the Committee of Twenty-one, dissenting, as they are constrained to do, from the report of the majority of the committee, as involving a departure from the proper objects of this Convention, and prematurely making issues not called for by the present occasion, beg leave to recommend, as a substitute for said report, the resolution submitted by a Delegate from Anderson, answered so far as to read as follows:

Resolved, That, feeling entire confidence in the constitutional organs of our State Government, and in the wisdom and fidelity of the Convention elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to leave to them the mode and measure of redress for the wrongs we have suffered from the Federal Government, as well as the time of its application; and, without indicating or suggesting the course it behooves them to pursue, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by their decision, whether the same shall be for secession from the Union with or without the co-operation of the other Southern States.

W. PERONNEAU FINLEY,

P. DEILA TONAS.

The special order of the day, the report of the Majority of the Committee of Twenty-one, having been called up, an animated debate ensued; the extreme length of which, the Courier says, rendered it impossible for it to give more than a very brief synopsis of the arguments used by the different speakers.

Mr. MAXY GRAY, in opening the debate, alluded to the efforts made for the last three years by South Carolina to obtain co-operation, and the disappointment experienced in the retrogression of Virginia and Georgia from the cause. Mississippi now was the only hope, and even that she will act is doubted by some. He trusted, however, that the resistance party would control the policy of the State; if not, South Carolina must move alone. He commended the Legislature for passing the act authorizing the purchase of arms for the use of the State, and considered that the present is the time to decide whether they shall be used for the protection of the State or not. Since November it was understood that the minds of the people had been made up in favor of separate State action. He had, however, heard doubts of this; as the submission party in the State, who since last fall have been actively and busily engaged, professes to have made progress. He called those submissionists, who, notwithstanding the wrongs they endure, love this Union, so detestable to Carolinians. There seemed to be three parties in the State. The Submission party, a body so small that all its members would not fill the Military Hall, and the two divisions of the Resistance party, viz. those ready and not ready to decide. Now, however, was the time to decide, and the Convention was the proper body to make the decision. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to animadvert in strong terms on the mischievous invention of the non-resistance party, in publishing erroneous statements of the strength of the State action party, and stated that now was the opportunity presented of counteracting the bad effects arising therefrom; inasmuch as he believed that if the people of other States knew that South Carolina had made up her mind to resist, her friends in Alabama and the Old Dominion would abandon all hopes of any good arising from the miserable Presidential scramble, into which they may be drawn if she wavers, as South Carolina is the last hope of the South. He then urged that it was desirable that the resistance party of the State should go in a body; and stated that, even should the people decide to follow the policy of Judge CURRY, however he might despair, he would hold his hand, and not distract the State to no purpose. But should the resistance party be in a majority, and should Mississippi succumb, which he trusted God would avert, he hoped our citizens would throw away all pride of opinion, and, looking to the pride, honor, and safety of the State, form in one firm and unbroken front, and treat whatever destiny may await her, feeling assured that if they would do their duty to their beloved State, and that if it was so destined, they would fall like freemen, like South Carolinians.

Mr. A. A. GRANT, of Bainwell, supported, as we understand, the report of the committee at some length. We regret, however, we could not catch hardly a word he uttered, in consequence of the hall being so ill adapted for speakers being heard at any distance from their seats.

The Hon. A. P. BUTLER next addressed the Convention. He expressed his estimation of the great responsibilities attending the deliberations of that body, which, although it had not the sanction and authority of law, carried such authority as patriotism and energy could impart. He alluded to the address of the Committee, and stated that it contained a recital of important truths, and felt assured that the author of it would carry out the principles it expressed. The question before the Convention was, whether the State should enter a narrow and unexplored path, or obtain the co-operation of all and the resources of the whole country? He, however, would make any political sacrifices for South Carolina; and whatever she does by her authorities, he will sustain with all that he can offer. In almost every State in the Union there exists a Macedonian party, which has not been seduced by the gold of Philip, but by Federal influence, which accounts for the sympathy of the Southern States in not resisting the accumulated injuries they have received. Alluding to the proposition for separate secession as soon as possible, he said that, true to the opinions he had always held, he did not believe that any public man, seeing the consequences as he foresaw them, would take the responsibility of advising the State to invest herself with the attributes of a nation and nothing beyond. He did not believe it would bring about a military contest, but one of dollars and cents, custom-houses, and embargoes. He was not now more prepared to submit than he was before to the injuries inflicted by the Federal Government, but dreaded a failure in attempting to obtain redress. CLAY, at the head of one branch of the consolidation party, denying the